

# **The Excellent City Park System**

What Makes it Great, and How to Get There



OCTOBER, 2002

The mission of the Trust for Public Land is to conserve land for people to improve the quality of life in our communities and to protect our natural and historic resources for future generations.

TPL's Green Cities Program, begun in 1994, works to increase parkland and improve park systems in urban areas, with a particular emphasis on underserved communities.

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sphere that began to receive true intellectual inquiry was the new field of the "urban natural area" — the preservation of wetlands, deserts, forests and grasslands purely for their ecological values and benefits.

The effort to revive city park systems has slowly gained momentum. In 1972 the Trust for Public Land (TPL) was founded, the first conservation organization to have an explicit urban component to its work. At the same time, fledgling neighborhood groups began forming to save particular parks, either through private fundraising or through public political action. There arose a new appreciation of the genius and work of Frederick Law Olmsted, and in 1980 the Central Park Conservancy was founded. In that same year, pioneering research and observation by William H. Whyte resulted in the publication of the book The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces and the formation of the Project for Public Spaces. The rise of the urban community gardening movement and the spread of park activism to other cities led in 1994 to a \$12 million commitment by the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Foundation and the creation of the Urban Parks Institute and the City Parks Forum. Meanwhile, city park directors formed their own loose network through

the Urban Parks and Recreation Alliance.

Recently, many older cities such as Chicago, Boston, Washington and Cleveland have begun to bounce back from years of population loss and fiscal decline. With new residents and a greater sense of optimism, these places are seeking to consolidate their gains, take advantage of their strong geographies and histories, and become even more competitive. On the other side of the country, in fastgrowing, low-density places like Charlotte, Dallas and Phoenix, planners are belatedly trying to create vibrant downtowns and more walkable neighborhoods for a more cohesive urban identity. In



old cities and new there is tremendous interest in using parks to help shape revitalization.

### **Revitalizing City Parks**

uring the height of the city parks movement, from about 1890 to 1935, a vast effort was made to plan for parkland, to understand the relationship between parks and surrounding neighborhoods, and to measure the impact of parks on youth and other users. Leaders in Boston, Buffalo, Seattle, Portland, Denver, Baltimore and elsewhere were proudly and competitively trying to convert their cities from drab, polluted industrial cores into beautiful, culturally uplifting centers. They knew that a well designed and maintained park system was integral to that mis-

Inspired by Frederick Law Olmsted's Emerald Necklace in Boston and boulevard systems in Minneapolis and Kansas City, many cities sketched out interconnected greenways linking neighborhoods, parks and natural areas. Careful measurements were made of the location of parks and the travel distance (by foot, generally) for each neighborhood and resident. The field of park research was greatly assisted by the federal government through the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, which provided

### ATTENDEES; URBAN PARKS COLLOQUIUM, HOUSTON, TEX., OCTOBER 10-11, 2001

Twenty-eight urban and park experts met for two days in Houston in October, 2001 to discuss in detail what attributes make for an excellent city park system. Culling through scores of factors and hundreds of observations, the group compressed the variables into eight principle measures. Based on these measures, detailed surveys were sent to the park directors of the systems in the biggest cities. This report is based on the deliberations in Houston combined with the results of the surveys.

The Trust for Public Land wishes to express its deep thanks and appreciation to the group of experts which gave so generously of their time, knowledge and insights. TPL also thanks the leadership and top staff of the park agencies for taking so much time to ferret out answers to the numerous challenging questions posed by the survey. It is our hope that the information thus gleaned will benefit city park efforts everywhere far into the future.

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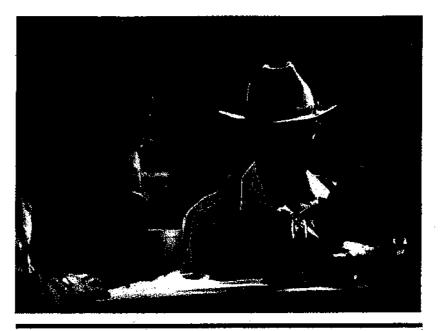
do only a few things really well, Claypool was shocked to discover that the Chicago Park District had 13 divisions, only one of which was called "parks." Going back to the agency's mission statement, he privatized much of the work,

- Does your agency have — a written legislative mandale? — a written mission
  - statement? — a written;set of
  - a written set of defined core setvices?
- Does your agency publish a publicly available annual report? If so, how often does it come out?

downsized to six divisions, and decentralized. Within less than a decade, the Park District was attracting wide notice for its excellence.

Lastly, to inform the public, the

department should regularly publish an annual report summarizing its system and programs and showing how closely it came to fulfilling its mandate. Only 31 (54 percent) of agencies surveyed publish an annual report, and five of those do not maintain a yearly schedule. Worse, most of the reports largely provide "soft" concepts and images rather than hard, factual information, such as number of activities held, number of people served, and other specific outcomes and measurable benefits. Few agencies give a comprehensive budgetary report, and fewer still look honestly at challenges that weren't adequately met and how they could be better tackled in the future.



EXCELLENT PRACTICE

# A TOP NOTCH ANNUAL REPORT MINNEAPOLIS PARK AND RECREATION BOARD

The ideal annual report is numerically precise, factually complete, and attractively readable. In short, it is a yearly document that elucidates park successes (and failures) and also elicits pride in the system.

One of the most outstanding annual reports is produced by the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board. In addition to recounting in detail the year's events and highlights, the report takes the extra step of giving certain projects context by showing how they tie in with developments in the city as a whole. Also unusual (and courageousl), it doesn't shy away from reporting on various problems — such as tree loss to Dutch Elm disease, pollution of the city's lakes or crime in certain parks — and what is being done to address them. To feature partnerships and activists, it lists the name of virtually every individual and corporation who donated time and money. Finally, the report provides exceptionally detailed, complete and useful financial numbers.

Production of the 60- to 80-page annual report costs about \$20,000 (in addition to staff time), takes about eight months and is handled by one staff member working with outside consultants. The agency prints 1,000 copies, which are distributed to all city elected officials, all neighborhood associations, the media, key partner companies and organizations, and are also placed in every library and in the office of every staffed park.

# PLANNING AND PARTNERSHIPS SEATTLE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

"Seattle does planning morning, noon and night," Jokes Kevin Stoops, manager of major projects and planning for Seattle's Department of Parks and Recreation. It also has an extraordinary web of partnerships with non-profit service providers.

Creation of the agency's 2000 park plan actually began five years earlier in a completely separate department—the Department of Neighborhoods. Over that period, Neighborhoods worked with residents to create individual plans for 38 different neighborhoods. Only then did Parks and Recreation become involved to determine what residents wanted in terms of greenspace in their communities.

To start, the Parks Department spelled out everything it had promised each neighborhood and showed what had been delivered — and what hadn't — from the previous plan. Since much had been accomplished, it produced an upbeat marketing brochure, ideas into Actions, which it handed out at public meetings and mailed to community organizations.

After the neighborhood sessions, staff met with its various advisory councils and created a draft plan. Using a consultant, the agency presented the draft at three three-hour public workshops (held on weekday evenings to allow for public Involvement). To market the meetings, the department made announcements in the Seattle Times, bought ad space in neighborhood weekly newspapers, and mailed to hundreds of community groups and individuals; a total of about 100 people attended.

Based on comments from the public, a revised paper was presented to the Board of Parks Commissioners, the department's citizen review board, after which a final version went to the city council for a vote. The process took over a year, involved the part-time work of four staff people plus the consultant, and cost about \$70,000.

As for public/private partnerships, Seattle's Department of Parks and Recreation has an extraordinary 335 contracts with non-profit organizations including Seattle Works, the YMCA, Earth Corps, school groups and ecology clubs, which collectively make up most of the volunteer base for the agency. Theresa McEwan, volunteer coordinator for the department, explains, "We're not just getting volunteers, but activists and partners. We benefit from their work, while hopefully fostering a sense of stewardship."

In some cases the department organizes events and provides the necessary tools, while the partners bring the volunteers. At other times a non-profit creates the special event, such as Seattle's United Day of Caring, where hundreds of corporations let employees take the day off to participate.

Interestingly, even though Seattle spends more on parks, per capita, than any other large city, it is still not enough. Therefore, the Parks and Recreation Department has an ambitious and extensive Adopt-a-Park program.

The adoption of a park usually begins with the interest of a single citizen, although the level of work generally requires the evolution of a full-fledged "friends" group. The process begins when a need, such as a play area or an ecological restoration, is identified. Staff from the department then meet on site with community members to discuss feasibility, standards, rules and expenses. Next, the citizen group applies for a grant through the Department of Neighborhoods, and, if accepted, hires necessary assistance (such as a planner or restorationist). When on-the-ground restoration begins, the group officially signs a memorandum of agreement as an Adopt-a-Park collaborator.

Since the relationship involves considerable support work by the agency, Seattle takes these partnership very seriously. To sign an Adopt-a-Park contract, the group must agree to at least a five-year plan and must show the agency it has the ability to do the work and stay in for the tong haul.

higher level of service through public-private partnership, it also provides the agency with stronger private-sector political support if and when that is needed. Park and recreation agencies seem well attuned to partnerships; in our survey the average agency had contracts with 35 non-profit organizations. (However, this number may be misleadingly high because of two agencies with hundreds of partners; many others had only two or three.)

### EXCELLENT PRACTICE

# INCREASING LANDHOLDINGS, ASSURING REVENUE CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT

Despite its world-famous takefront park system and a park agency that is better funded than any other in the country. Chicago has a shortage of parkland. But, under the leadership of Mayor Richard M. Daley, the city has embarked on an ambitious and thoughtful effort to acquire additional land to more equitably serve its residents.

Called the CitySpace Plan, it is a joint program of the city, the Chicago Park District, the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, and the Chicago Public Schools. Finding that 63 percent of Chicagoans lived in neighborhoods where parks are either too crowded or too far away, CitySpace in 1993 set out to methodically gain open space in five ways:

- \* convert asphalt schoolyards and portions of school parking lots to grass fields
- \* create trails, greenways and wildlife habitat alongside inland waterways such as the Chicago River and Lake Calumet
- \* turn vacant, tax-delinquent private lots into community gardens
- \* redevelop abandoned factories into mixed-use developments that include parkland
- \* build parks on decks over rallyards

Before plunging into this formidable task, the planners carried out a detailed study of virtually every square foot of the city, identifying both community needs and each parcel of public and private open space. They also worked with more than 100 other government agencies and civic, community and business organizations to reach a full understanding of the many economic and regulatory processes which tend to stimulate (or prevent) the creation of parkland. By the end of the analysis, the CitySpace team was able to use the incredible complexity of Chicago's bureaucracy to its advantage instead of being stymied by it. Among the action steps developed were specific strategies to acquire funding, to make it easier to obtain abandoned, tax-delinquent properties, to mandate open space in special redevelopment zones, and to change zoning laws.

The outcome has been impressive. Since 1993, under guidance of the CitySpace plan, Chicago has added 99 acres to its park system, 150 acres to its school campus park network, a 183-acre prairie for a future state open space reserve, and two miles of privately owned but publicly accessible riverfront promenade. The city has also leased 10 acres along the Chicago River and provided permanent protection of 40 community gardens. The total cost of this increase has been in excess of \$30 million.

One reason the Chicago Park District has been able to afford land acquisition in a staggeringly expensive market is that the agency is authorized to receive a portion of the city's property tax. This guaranteed source of revenue not only shields the Park District from city council politics and cutbacks, it also enables the agency to issue bonds since lenders know that repayment is guaranteed from tax revenue.

"The Cityspace Plan enabled us to focus our acquisitions in the geographical areas of need," said Bob Megquier, director of planning and development for the Park District. "It may be a slow and costly process, but at least we know that we are putting our resources in the right places."

Only a handful of other city park agencies have a charter which mandates receipt of a portion of the property tax, and most of them are among the better-funded departments. Chicago Park District, for instance, spends \$123 per resident, more than all but four of the big-city park agencies.

than the average is doing even worse.

Moreover, there should be an effective, complementary private fundraising effort — preferably one that serves not only signature parks but also the whole system.

Although private efforts should never be designed to let the local government "off the hook," they can be valuable in undertaking monumental projects or in raising work to levels of beauty and extravagance that cities alone could not afford. They are also effective in mobilizing the generosity of corporations, foundations and wealthy individuals who would otherwise not contribute to government agencies.

### EXCELLENT PRACTICE

# ACCESSIBILITY FOR THE HANDICAPPED VIRGINIA BEACH, VA., PARKS AND RECREATION DEPT

To allow access by all handicapped and physically challenged residents and visitors, the city of Virginia Beach, Virginia, has a three-part process that assures factual input, provides public funding and guarantees follow-through. Behind it all stands the interest and commitment of Mayor Myra Hogendorf.

The lynchpin is the Mayor's Committee for the Disabled which consists of a broad cross-section of agency staff, private non-profit representatives and members of the general public. Meeting monthly, the committee provides ideas to the government and also watches that the disabled are properly served.

"Since most buildings have already met the government's requirements under the Americans with Disability Act (ADA)," explained Robert Barnaby, chair of the committee, "a major focus of the committee is now on parks.""The biggest need was for accessible bathrooms," said Barnaby, "and most of those have been completed by now. Another major need is for trails across the dunes and the beach to the water."

As for implementation, the parks department, working with representatives from the disabled community, does a "sweep" through a given park, identifies all the problems and then tries to fix them all under the same contract at the same time. In addition to restrooms, this includes putting in curb cuts, widening walkways, assuring that paved surfaces are either concrete or asphalt (not paver blocks), improving transition points from pavement to mulch, installing accessible playground equipment, and using different textured surfaces to assist the blind and elderly.

The next goal is to help people with disabilities get from the nelphborhoods to the park.

EXCELLENT PRACTICE

ASSURING OPPORTUNITY
FOR LOW-INCOME USERS
PORTLAND, ORE.,
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

"In Portland there is an overriding expectation that we will not allow poverty to be a barrier to participation in our park and recreation system," says Lisa Turpel, Recreation Division Manager of Portland Department of Parks and Recreation.

To carry out that mandate, the department states on every one of its written documents, "If you need financial assistance, talk to our staff." Those who request assistance are given a form which inquires about family income (self-reported and unverified). Based on the results (which are pegged to the federal government's qualification schedule for free and reduced fee school lunches), they may be offered scholarships ranging from 25 percent to 100 percent of the cost of a program. There is a limitation of one scholarship per person per quarter.

The program ends up costing the department less than five percent of its revenue. One Portland community center brought in \$980,000 in a recent year while providing \$48,000 in scholarships. Another, in a wealthier section, earned \$1.6 million and gave scholarships worth \$35,000.

"Most people ask only when they really need it," explains Turpel. "The tricky part is to make sure that you're hearing from enough of the people who have the need. Just having to request scholarship assistance can be a barrier to many, particularly among seniors."

Those who are offered full scholarships are asked if they can undertake some simple but valuable duties for the agency, and many jump at the chance, according to Turpel. Among the jobs are stuffing envelopes, setting up a room for a class, helping with general clean-up, and answering the phone. One woman offered to sort through a large lost-and-found bag, throw out the worthless items, wash the rest and bring them back.

equitable access for those who can't pay full price. While it is acceptable to charge appropriate fees for a variety of park facilities

and programs, agencies should consciously plan for the approximately 20 percent of residents who cannot afford such fees, utilizing such alternatives as scholarships, fee-free hours or fee-free days, or sweat-equity volunteer work. - i.e., rounds of golf played, number of youth athletic team games, admissions to swimming pools or skating rinks, etc. But a substantial number of agencies mistakenly substitute this rather small number instead of using the much larger number of total users. This lack of basic information is in stark contrast to, for instance, the transportation department, the school system, the welfare department, the public library, all of which can make a strong factual case justifying their budget requests.

As for user satisfaction, most agencies rely on informal feedback such as letters of complaint or messages relayed back by the staff. Not only is this ineffective — lack of rigor, lack of accuracy, lack of replicability — it also tends to result in a park system that meets the efficiency needs of the provider rather than the comfort needs of the user (most infamously, the problem of bathrooms that are always locked).

Naturally, it is not possible to accurately count all the passive users of a system. However, observation, selective counts and extrapolations — repeated over time — can provide meaningful data. Chicago takes aerial photos of large events and then uses a grid to count participants. The city also sets up electronic counters to measure the number of users passing a given point.

### EXCELLENT PRACTICE

### **KNOWING ABOUT USERS continued**

and helps reinforce the professional views of the agency. The polling is also more extensive than that normally done by city agencies.

The company surveys a random sample of residents in each park planning district, including 500 youths between the ages of 12 and 16. Respondents include park users and non-users, and all are asked to rate the parks, recreation opportunities and open spaces in Fort Worth. The survey tracks many variables, including frequency of use, time spent in parks, time of day when visits occur, day of week preference and such issues as taking out-of-town visitors to parks. It focuses on customer satisfaction as well as on preferences and priorities. (For example, in 2001 residents tavored restoring parks to buying more land.) Citizens are also asked what new facilities would benefit them, from water fountains to parking spaces to hiking trails. As a result the department is regularly informed of areas that need improvement as well as what's working successfully.

In 2001, 66 percent of those surveyed said they used the parks at least once; extrapolating to the full population of Fort Worth, that comes to 364,000 users. Of course, the total number of uses (or user-days) is much higher since some people visit the parks every day. Although the agency does not have the budget to conduct a visual or electronic count of users, an extrapolation of the times-of-use data projects a total annual park visitorship of 43 million uses.

Designing and conducting the survey the first time cost about \$30,000. From then on, using a similar survey and fewer respondents, the cost dropped to about \$15,000 each time. In the future the department hopes to conduct the survey every other year.

- What is the yearly use of the park system (i.e., userdays)? What is the usership by time of day; by park; by activity; and by user demographics?
- Is there at least one full-time person in the park agency (or elsewhere in the city government) devoted to surveying park users and non-users, and analyzing the surveys? If so, how often are surveys conducted?

- How many uniformed park personnel does your agency have (i.e., park police, rangers; outdoor park workers or visible/recognizable volunteers in the parks) graphortact with (i.e., uniformed staff of partner organizablens)?
- Do you systematically collect data on crimes in parks?
- Do you systematically collect date comparing youth crime rates with the provision of recreational services?
- What is your system's ratio of male to female users, preferably on a park-by-park basis?

Again, the excellent park system actually tracks youth crime by neighborhood over time in an effort to determine whether targeted recreation programs are having success.

Basic to any crime-fighting strategy is the accurate, regular collection of crime data in parks and, preferably, near parks, since parks and their surrounding neighborhoods are interrelated. (Unfortunately, only about half the surveyed agencies collect this data and, of those that do, most have no strategy to use the information.) Another valuable piece of information is the ratio of male to female users in each park since a low level of female users is a very strong indication of a park which feels unsafe.

### EXCELLENT PRACTICE

# ELIMINATING HAZARDS CLEVELAND METROPARKS

With 20,000 acres of parkland, Cleveland Metroparks encompasses a broad spectrum of recreational land and activities in Cleveland and its suburbs. This diversity "brings with it all the risks inherent with being outside," explains Tom Coles, Risk Manager. "We will never be able to identify them all, but we will work to identify and remove potential hazards."

Metroparks takes a proactive approach to health, safety and environmental hazards. It was among the first agencies to install defibrilators (for heart emergencies) in outside locations, and it recently won a governor's award for worker's compensation.

The agency's bi-annual hazard assessment audit form involves a detailed staff inspection of the grounds — from cracked sidewalks to dead limbs high up in trees, and everything between. Even though Ohio law goes a long way toward protecting the agency against being sued for most kinds of injuries, Metroparks seeks to take all reasonable steps to assure the safety of visitors. Whenever accidents do occur, the ranger department (park police) investigates, completes a report, and meets with the risk manager to determine steps to remove the hazard. If necessary, Coles inspects the accident site, occasionally even waiting at the danger point until maintenance comes to repair it.

About 25 injury claims are filed every year, with the agency successfully defending itself on the majority of them. Since Coles was brought on in 1998, the total payout has been less than \$6,000. The agency is also committed to ensuring employee safety, with three different workplace committees meeting monthly to identify hazards to share safety information with staff.

### EXCELLENT PRACTICE

# MEASURING PROPERTY VALUES INDIANAPOLIS DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

It is known that individual parks affect the value of communities and neighborhoods which surround them — positively in the case of well-maintained, well-used parks and negatively in the case of troubled, infrequently-used parks. More than 200 studies have borne out this fact, with the "influence radius" extending about 2,000 feet (two-fifths of a mile) from the park boundary.

The most measurable indicator of community desirability is property value. A systematic tracking of values near parks can help determine the level of interaction between parks and their neighborhoods is.

At present no city comprehensively studies changes in property values near parks. However, indianapolis' Department of Parks and Recreation has come closer than most with its survey of the economic impacts of the Monon Trail. A former railroad line that was converted into a park for bicycling, skating and walking, the Monon has proved valuable to its neighborhood. In a survey carried out by Indiana University's Eppley Institute, 56 percent of property owners living near the trail felt that it increased the resale value of their property, while only 5 percent felt the opposite. Sixty-four percent felt the trail made their property easier to sell while 10 percent felt the opposite.

The \$60,000 study (which also included research into live trails outside the city) was partially paid for by the state departments of transportation and natural resources.

The initial survey did not elucidate detailed economic information, but the next version will. Using computerized mapping equipment, census data and properly sales records from 1998 through 2001, researchers will study the precise impact of all six of the city's major greenways upon housing prices. A future version of the study could conceivably carry out a similar analysis for the entire park system.

up to a radius of about two-fifths of a mile. (Of course, troubled parks can have the opposite result.) The sophisticated park agency regularly collects data (or contracts with a university or other entity to obtain the data) in order to (a) know which of its

parks are positively impacting the surrounding neighborhood and (b) have information to use with the media, the tourism and real estate industries, and even the mayor's office at budget time. Unfortunately, few agencies maintain this database.



of pruners, mowers and other laborers.

Finally, since no system will ever have enough paid staff to accomplish all its goals, the excellent system has a high-visibility, citizen-friendly marketing program whereby members of the public can understand the stewardship of the system and become involved, if they wish.

- How many natural resource professionals — horticulturists, toresters and landscape architects — do you have on staff?
- is there a natural resource management plan?
- How much did your agency spend in the past fiscal year, broken down by the following categories?: (1) landscape and tree maintenance
  - (2) all other maintenance tasks, such as trash and graftiti removal
  - (3) recreational programming
  - (4) administration
  - (5) capital improvements [non-operating budget]
  - (6) land acquisition [nonoperating budget]
  - (7) debt service (If any)
- Is there a marketing plan for the park system? If so, what is the marketing effort's budget and how many staff does it have?

# Agency Revenue from Fees, per Capita

(Counting Only Fees Which Are Kept Directly by the Agency)

	Budget Yr	Agency Fees Kept	Population	per Capita
Chicago Park District	FY '01	\$0	2,896,000	\$0.00
Colorado Springs Parks and Recreation Department	FY '00	\$0	361,000	\$0.00
Dallas Parks and Recreation Dept	FY '01	\$0	1,189,000	\$0.00
Denver Parks and Recreation Department	FY '01	\$0	555,000	\$0.00
Fairmount Park Commission (Philadelphia)	FY '01	\$0	1,518,000	\$0.00
Fresno Parks, Recreation and Community Services	FY '01	\$0	428,000	\$0.00
Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$0	876,000	\$0.00
Memphis Division of Park Services	FY '02	\$0	650,000	\$0.00
Miami Parks and Recreation Department	FY '01	\$0	362,000	\$0.00
Nashville/Davidson Metro Bd of Parks & Recreation	70/01	\$0	545,000	\$0.00
Oakland Office of Parks, Recreation, & Cultural Affairs	01-09	<b>→</b> \$0	399,000	\$0.00
Oklahoma City Dept of Parks and Recreation	FY '02	\$0	506,000	\$0.00
San Diego Park and Recreation Department		\$0	1,223,000	\$0.00
San Jose Parks, Recreation & Neighborhood Services	FY 01-02	\$0	895,000	\$0.00
Tampa Recreation Department	FY '01	\$0	303,000	\$0.00
Toledo Department of Parks, Recreation, and Forestry	FY '01	\$0	314,000	\$0.00
Tucson Parks & Recreation	FY '01	\$0	487,000	\$0.00
National Capital Region, National Park Service (D.C.)	FY '02	\$1,600	572,000	\$0.00
Philadelphia Department of Recreation	FY '01	\$72,123	1,518,000	\$0.05
Boston Dept of Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$55,000	589,000	\$0.09
Tampa Parks Department	FY '01	\$37,000	303,000	\$0.12
New York City Dept of Parks and Recreation	FY '01	,000,000	8,008,000	\$0.12
Metropolitan District Commission (Boston)	FY '02	\$83,000	589,000	\$0.14
Mecklenburg County Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$170,000	695,000	\$0.24
San Antonio Parks and Recreation Department	FY '00-01	\$450,000	1,145,000	\$0.39
Jacksonville Dept of Parks, Recreation & Entertainmen	1t FY'01	\$413,000	736,000	\$0.56
Columbus Recreation and Parks Department	FY '01	\$569,000	711,000	\$0.80
Tower Grove Park Commission (St. Louis)	FY '02	\$319,000	348,000	\$0.92
Cleveland Dept of Parks, Recreation & Property	FY '01	\$517,000	478,000	\$1.08

	Budget Yr	Agency Fees Kept	Population	per Capita
New Orleans Parks and Parkways Department	FY '01	\$555,000	485,000	\$1.14
Baltimore City Dept of Recreation and Parks	FY '01	,030,000	651,000	\$1.58
District of Columbia Dept. of Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$983,040	572,000	\$1.72
Atlanta Dept of Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$745,000	416,000	\$1.79
Houston Parks and Recreation Department	FY '01	,734,000	1,954,000	\$2.42
Cincinnati Park Board	FY '01	\$879,000	331,000	\$2.66
Forest Preserve District of Cook County (Chicago)	FY '01	,645,000	2,896,000	\$3.33
Audubon Nature Institute	FY '01	,760,000	485,000	\$3.63
Las Vegas Parks and Open Spaces Division	FY '01	,565,000	478,000	\$5.37
Indianapolis Parks and Recreation Dept	FY 'O1	,328,000	792,000	\$5.46
Phoenix Department of Parks and Recreation	FY '00-01	,374,000	1,321,000	\$5.58
Mesa Parks, Recreation & Cultural Division	FY '00-01	,253,000	396,000	\$5.69
Los Angeles Dept of Recreation and Parks	100/01	,490,000	3,695,000	\$6.09
Minneapolis Park and Recreation Dept.	V 01	143,000	383,000	\$8.21
Louisville and Jefferson County Parks Department	FY '01.92'	,700,000	694,000	\$8.21
Sacramento Office of Parks and Recreation	-02	,300,000	407,000	\$10.57
Fort Worth Parks and Community Services	Fr 00-01	,150,000	535,000	\$11.50
Kansas City, Mo., Dept of Parks, Recreation & Blvo	FY '01-02	,335,000	442,000	\$12.07
Austin Parks and Recreation	FY '01	,107,000	657,000	\$15.38
Milwaukee County Parks	FY '00	,769,000	940,000	\$16.78
Portland Parks and Recreation	FY '00-01	,135,000	529,000	\$21.05
Arlington Parks and Recreation Department	FY '01	,049,000	333,000	\$21.17
New Orleans City Park Improvement Association	FY '01	,980,000	485,000	\$22.64
Virginia Beach Department of Parks and Recreation	FY '01-02	,600,000	425,000	\$27.29
Cincinnati Recreation Commission	FY '02	,847,000	331,000	\$32.77
Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation	FY '01	,000,000	563,000	\$44.40
Long Beach Parks, Recreation & Marine	FY '00-01	-,037,000	462,000	\$52.03
	A	tverage, per cap	oita: \$6.	.34

# Adjusted Park Agency Expenditures (Per Resident)

Agency	Fiscal Year	Spending, Adjusted*	Dollars per Resident
Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$120,749,000	\$214
San Jose Parks, Recreation & Neighborhood Services	FY '01-02	\$165,235,000	\$185
Minneapolis Park and Recreation Dept.	FY '01	\$62,879,000	\$164
Chicago Park District	FY '01	\$377,000,000	\$130
Denver Parks and Recreation Department	FY '01	\$69,263,000	\$125
Kansas City, Mo., Dept of Parks, Recreation & Blvds	FY '01-02	\$54,118,000	\$122
Las Vegas Parks and Open Spaces Division	FY '01	\$58,140,000	\$122
Virginia Beach Department of Parks and Recreation	FY '01-02	\$51,447,000	\$121
Phoenix Department of Parks and Recreation	FY '00-01	\$158,980,000	\$120
National Capital Region, National Park Service (D.C.)	FY '02	\$67,500,000	\$118
Sacramento Office of Parks and Recreation	FY '01-02	\$44,360,000	\$109
Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$93,804,858	\$107
Long Beach Parks, Recreation & Marine	FY '00-01	\$47,802,000	\$103
Portland Parks and Recreation	FY '00-01	. \$52,205,000	\$99
Cincinnati Recreation Commission	FY '02	\$31,055,000	\$94
Mesa Parks, Recreation & Cultural Division	FY '00-01	\$36,457,000	\$92
Atlanta Dept of Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$36,719,000	\$88
San Diego Park and Recreation Department	FY '01	\$101,775,000	\$83
Austin Parks and Recreation	FY'01	\$51,773,000	\$79
Tucson Parks & Recreation	FY '01	\$36,580,000	<b>\$7</b> 5
Oakland Office of Parks, Recreation, & Cultural Affairs	° FY '01-02	\$28,983,000	\$73
Columbus Recreation and Parks Department	FY '01	\$51,000,000	\$72
Colorado Springs Parks and Recreation Department	FY '00	\$24,783,000	\$69
Fort Worth Parks and Community Services	FY '00-01	\$35,833,000	\$67
Cleveland Dept of Parks, Recreation & Property	FY '01	\$30,678,000	\$64
Tampa Parks Department	FY '01	\$19,026,000	\$63
Nashville/Davidson Metro Bd of Parks & Recreation	FY '00-01	\$29,828,000	\$55
San Antonio Parks and Recreation Department	FY '00-01	\$61,925,000	\$54
New York City Dept of Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$431,930,000	\$54
Milwaukee County Parks	FY '00	\$50,452,000	\$54
Mecklenburg County Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$36,439,000	\$52
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Agency	Fiscal Year	Spending, Adjusted*	Dollars per Resident
Miami Parks and Recreation Department	FY '01	\$17,699,000	\$49
Oklahoma City Dept of Parks and Recreation	FY '02	\$24,261,000	\$48
Fresno Parks, Recreation and Community Services	FY '01	\$20,008,000	\$47
Dallas Parks and Recreation Dept	FY '01	\$53,680,000	\$45
Arlington Parks and Recreation Department	FY '01	\$14,779,000	\$44
Baltimore City Dept of Recreation and Parks	FY '01	\$27,411,000	\$42
Memphis Division of Park Services	FY '02	\$27,229,000	\$42
Boston Dept of Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$24,581,000	\$42
Cincinnati Park Board	FY '01	\$12,682,000	\$38
Philadelphia Department of Recreation	FY '01	\$57,442,623	\$38
District of Columbia Dept. of Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$21,314,000	\$37
Tampa Recreation Department	FY '01	\$10,550,000	\$35
Toledo Department of Parks, Recreation, and Forestry	✓ FY '01	\$10,719,000	\$34
Houston Parks and Recreation Department	EY '01	\$64,634,000	\$33
Indianapolis Parks and Recreation Dept	FY 'O1	\$25,147,000	\$32
Jacksonville Dept of Parks, Recreation & Entertainment	FY '01 ·	\$20,838,000	\$28
New Orleans City Park Improvement Association	FY '01	\$10,961,000	\$23
Louisville and Jefferson County Parks Department	FY '01-02	\$14,786,028	\$21
Metropolitan District Commission (Boston)	FY '02	\$9,485,000	\$16
Audubon Nature Institute	FY '01	\$7,760,000	\$16
Forest Preserve District of Cook County (Chicago)	FY '01	\$39,806,000	\$14
Fairmount Park Commission (Philadelphia)	FY '01	\$19,000,000	\$13
Los Angeles Dept of Recreation and Parks	FY '00-01	\$29,400,000	\$8
Tower Grove Park Commission (St. Louis)	FY '02	\$2,030,100	\$6
New Orleans Parks and Parkways Department	FY '01	\$1,948,780	\$4

<sup>\*</sup>Adjusted budgets include both operating and capital expenditures, but exclude zoos, stadiums, museums and aquariums.

Natural/Designed/Undeveloped Acres as a Percentage of Total Agency Acres

	rum Acres	Natural Acres	%	Designed Acres	%	Undeveloped Acres	%
Albuquerque Parks & General Services	15,901	0	ΝΆ	0	A/N	0	A/N
Arlington Parks and Recreation Department	4,151	1,833	44.2%	1,922	46.3%	396	9.5%
Atlanta Dept of Parks and Recreation	3,210	1,733	54.0%	1,477	46.0%	0	N/A
Audubon Nature Institute	1,600	1,000	62.5%	009	37.5%	0	N/A
Austin Parks and Recreation	16,512	919	2.6%	4,056	24.6%	11,537	89.9%
Baltimore City Dept of Recreation and Parks	5,706	2,627	46.0%	3,079	54.0%	0	A/A
Boston Dept of Parks and Recreation	2,260	Ç,	4.2%	2,166	95.8%	.0	A/A
Chicago Park District	7,373	335	× ×	7,028	95.3%	10	0.1%
Cincinnati Park Board	5,231		26.3%	3,849	73.6%	4	0.1%
Cincinnati Recreation Commission	Thomas	3	N/A	1,476	%6.06	148	9.1%
Cleveland Dept of Parks, Recreation & Property	1,391	。 <u>}</u>	N/A	1,391	00.00	0	N/A
Cleveland Lakefront State Park		Ф	N/A	0	N/A	0	A/N
Colorado Springs Parks and Recreation Department	8,950	7,188	80.3%	1,685	18.8%	11	0.9%
Columbus Recreation and Parks Department	7,108	1,201	16.9%	4,859	68.4%	1,048	14.7%
Dailas Parks and Recreation Dept	21,670	7,500	34.6%	14,170	65.4%	· <b>Q</b>	A/N
Denver Parks and Recreation Department	6,251	2,304	36.9%	3,947	63.1%		A/N
Detroit Recreation Department	5,890	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	A/A
District of Columbia Dept. of Parks and Recreation	800	300	37.5%	200	62.5%	0	N/A
El Paso Parks & Recreation Dept.	1,855	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	A/A
Fairmount Park Commission (Philadelphia)	8,900	5,500	61.8%	3,400	38.2%	0	N/A
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Agency	Park Acres	Natural Acres	%	Designed Acres	%	Undeveloped Acres	%
Forest Preserve District of Cook County (Chicago)	3,690	3,505	95.0%	185	2.0%	0	N/A
Fort Worth Parks and Community Services	14,410	3,902	27.1%	9,647	86.9%	861	6.0%
Fresno Parks, Recreation and Community Services	1,323	211	15.9%	1,022	77.2%	06	6.8%
Gateway National Recreation Area	7,138	5,468	%9.92	1,670	23.4%	0	N/A
Golden Gate National Recreation Area (S.F.)	2,428	0	N/A	0	A/N	0	Y.Y
Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation	7,482	. 777	10.4%	4,686	62.6%	2,019	27.0%
Houston Parks and Recreation Department	19,825	410	2.1%	19,168	96.7%	247	1.2%
Indianapolis Parks and Recreation Dept	10,176	5,639	55.4%	4,502	44.2%	35	0.3%
Jacksonville Dept of Parks, Recreation & Entertainment	39,424	32,95	83.6%	6,444	16.3%	15	0.0%
Kansas City, Mo., Dept of Parks, Recreation & Blvds	11,500	3,500	**	5,300	46.1%	2,700	23.5%
Las Vegas Parks and Open Spaces Division	3,065		1.1%	817	26.7%	2,213	72.2%
Long Beach Parks, Recreation & Marine	Service .	3	4.0%	2,613	93.6%	.29	2.4%
Los Angeles Dept of Recreation and Parks	15,518	7,017	45.2%	8,501	54.8%	0	A/A
Louisville and Jefferson County Parks Department	12,509	8,651	64.0%	4,631	34.3%	227	1.7%
Mecklenburg County Parks and Recreation	16,472	7,606	46.2%	5,354	32.5%	3,512	21.3%
Memphis Division of Park Services	4,852	1,941	40.0%	2,911	60.0%	0	N/A
Mesa Parks, Recreation & Cultural Division	3,007		0.2%	1,558	51.8%	1,444	48.0%
Metropolitan District Commission (Boston)	2,950	1,100	37.3%	1,800	61.0%	50	1.7%
Miami Parks and Recreation Department	1,100	0	N/A	1,100	00.00	0	N/A
Milwaukee County Parks	15,115	6,597	43.6%	7,538	49.9%	980	6.5%
Minneapolis Park and Recreation Dept.	5,694	2,694	47.3%	3,000	52.7%	0	N/A
Nashville/Davidson Metro Bd of Parks & Recreation	10,272	3,840	37.4%	3,667	35.7%	2,765	26.9%
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Agency	Park Acres	Natural Acres	%	Designed Acres	%	Undeveloped Acres	%
National Capital Region, National Park Service (D.C.)	9/1/9	3,628	53.5%	3,148	46.5%	0	N/A
New Orleans City Park Improvement Association	1,500	0	N/A	1,500	00.00	0	A/A
New Orleans Parks and Parkways Department	1,414	778	55.0%	417	29.5%	219	15.5%
New Orleans Recreation Department	260	0	N/A	0	A/N	0	A/N
New York City Dept of Parks and Recreation	27,614	8,997	32.6%	18,617	67.4%	0	N/A
Oakland Office of Parks, Recreation, & Cultural Affairs	2,056	1,066	51.8%	066	48.2%	0	A/A
Oktahoma City Dept of Parks and Recreation	21,634	9,776	45.2%	9,616	44.4%	2,242	10.4%
Philadelphia Department of Recreation	1,400	0	A/N	1,400	00.00	0	N/A
Phoenix Department of Parks and Recreation	35,344	30,2	85.7%	3,435	%2.6	1,625	4.6%
Pittsburgh Dept of Parks and Recreation	2,691	0	ð	0	N/A	0	N/A
Portland Parks and Recreation	10,027		72.8%	2,027	20.2%	700	7.0%
Sacramento Office of Parks and Recreation			21.6%	1,470	43.3%	1,192	35.1%
San Antonio Parks and Recreation Department	899′51	4,002	25.5%	4,331	27.6%	7,335	46.8%
San Diego Park and Recreation Department	33,835	20,972	29.0%	14,412	40.6%	151	0.4%
San Francisco Recreation and Park Department	3,317	0	N/A	0	A/N	0	N/A
San Jose Parks, Recreation & Neighborhood Services	3,748	848	22.6%	1,900	20.7%	1,000	26.7%
Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation	6,019	1,457	24.2%	4,562	75.8%	0	N/A
St. Louis Dept of Parks, Recreation & Forestry	3,001	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Tampa Parks Department	2,022	210	10.4%	1,611	79.7%	201	%6.6
Tampa Recreation Department		0	N/A	0	A/N	0	N/A
Tampa Sports Authority	479	0	N/A	0	A/N	0	N/A
Toledo Department of Parks, Recreation, and Forestry	2,20	9	0.3%	974	44.2%	1,226	55.6%
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Agency	Park Acres	Natural Acres	%	Designed Acres	%	Undeveloped Acres
Tower Grove Park Commission (St. Louis)	289	0	N/A	289	00.00	0
Tucson Parks & Recreation	2,835	512	18.1%	2,173	76.6%	150
Tulsa City Park and Recreation Department	6,105	0	N/A	0	A/N	0
Virginia Beach Department of Parks and Recreation	2,311	0	A/A	2,144	92.8%	167
Wichita Parks and Recreation Department	6,773	0	ΝΆ	O	N/A	0

5.3% N/A 7.2% N/A



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### Acres of Parkland per 1000 Residents, by Place

Total Acres City, County,

Metro, State and Federal

Population

Acres Total

Park/Open Space

(Grouped by Population Density Level)

Place

		Metro, State and Federal Park/Open Space within Place	per 1000 Population	
Place Population Density	Level: High	Average, this	s density level:	8.0
Minneapolis	383,000	5,694	14.9	
Washington, D.C.	572,000	7,576	13.2	
Oakland	399,000	3,822	9.6	
Boston	589,000	5,451	9.3	
Baltimore	651,000	5,749	8.8	
Los Angeles	3,695,000	30,134	8.2	
San Francisco	777,000	5,916	7.6	
Philadelphia	1,518,000		7.0	
Long Beach	462;000	792	6.0	
New York	8,008,000	35,633	4.4	
Chicago	2,896,000	11,76	4.0	
Miami	362,000	138	3.1	
Place Population Density	Level: Intern	ediate-high Average, this	s density level:	12.2
San Diego	1,223,000	38,993	31.9	
Portland, Ore.	529,000	12,959	24.5	
Cincinnati	331,000	7,000	21.1	
Dallas	1,189,000	21,670	18.2	
Arlington, Tex.	333,000	4,151	12.5	
Las Vegas	478,000	5,416	11.3	
Denver	555,000	6,251	11.3	
Seattle	563,000		10.7	
St. Louis	348,000		9.7	
Sacramento	407,000		9.1	
Pittsburgh	335,000		8.2	
Toledo	314,000		7.0	
Detroit	951,000		6.2	-
Cleveland	478,000		6.0	
San Jose	895,000	3,858	4.3	

3.1

428,000

Fresno

Place

### Population Total Acres City, County, Metro, State and Federal Park/Open Space within Place

Acres Total Park/Open Space per 1000 Population

Place Population Density	Level: Intermediate-	low Average, this de	ensity level:	19.4
El Paso	564,000	26,372	46.8	
Albuquerque	449,000	17,746	39.5	
Austin	657,000	21,938	33.4	
Colorado Springs	361,000	10,150	28.1	
Phoenix	1,321,000	36,944	28.0	
Fort Worth	535,000	14,410	26.9	
Louisville/Jefferson	694,000	13,899	20.0	
Wichita	344,000	6,773	19.7	
Tulsa	393,000	7,110	18.1	
Memphis	650,000	10,490	16.1	
Milwaukee/Milwauke	940,000	15,75	16.1	
Indianapolis	792,000	7. 868	15.0	
San Antonio	1,145,000	16,50	14.4	
Columbus	711,000	8,494	11.9	
Tampa	303,000	408	11.2	
Houston	1,954,000	21,252	10.9	
New Orleans	485,00	5,228	10.8	
Atlanta	416,000	3,235	7.8	
Mesa	396,000	3,007	7.6	
Tucson	487,000	3,175	6.5	
Place Population Density .	Level: Low	Average, this do	ensity level:	32.4
Jacksonville	736,000	49,785	67.6	
Oklahoma City	506,000	21,634	42.8	
Kansas City, Mo.	442,000	13,782	31.2	
Charlotte/Mecklenbur	695,000	16,472	23.7	
Virginia Beach	425,000	9,532	22.4	
Honolulu	876,000	17,538	20.0	
Nashville/Davidson	545,000	10,272	18.8	
Total Population	47,491,000	Average, All Cities:	16.5	

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# Total Parkland as Percent of Place Area

(Grouped by Population Density Level)

Place	Land Ar (acres)	1	Total City, County, Metro, State and Federal Park/Open Space within Place (acres)	Park/Open Space as Percent of Land Area
Place Pop Density Level:	High	٠.	Average, this Density Lev	el: 13.1%
San Francisco	29	,884	5,916	19.8%
Washington, D.C.	39	.297	<i>7,</i> 576	19.3%
New York	194	.115	35,634	18.4%
Boston	30	992	5,451	17.6%
Minneapolis	35,	130	5,694	16.2%
Philadelphia	86	456	10,621	12.3%
Baltimore	51,	714	5,749	11.1%
Oakland	35,	.875	3,822	10.7%
Los Angeles	300,	201	30,134	10.0%
Long Beach	32	281	2,792	8.6%
Chicago	145	362	11,676	8.0%
Miami		830	1,138	<b>5.0</b> %
Place Pop Density Level:	Intermediate-high		Average, this Density Lev	el: 8.4%
San Diego	207,	5 <b>7</b> 5	38,993	18.8%
Portland, Ore.	85,	964	12,959	15.1%
Cincinnati	49,	898	7,000	14.0%
Seattle	53,	677	6,024	11.2%
Dallas	219,	223	21,670	9.9%
St. Louis	39,	630	3,385	8.5%
Pittsburgh	35,	573	2,735	7.7%
Las Vegas	72,	514	5,416	7.5%
Arlington, Tex.	61,	322	4,151	6.8%
Detroit	88,	810	5,890	6.6%
Denver	98,	142	6,251	6.4%
Sacramento	62,	180	3,694	5.9%
Cleveland	49,	650	2,884	5.8%
Toledo	51,	597	2,206	4.3%
San Jose	111,		3,858	3.4%
Fresno	66,	791	1,323	2.0%
Place Pop Density Level:	Intermediate-low		Average, this Density Leve	el: 7.6%
El Paso	159,	405	26,372	16.5%
Albuquerque	115,	608	17,746	<i>15.</i> <b>4</b> %
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Place	, ,	Total City, County, Metro, State and Federal Park/Open Space within Place (acres)	Park/Open Space as Percent of Land Area
Austin	160,969	21,938	13.6%
Phoenix	303,907	36,944	12.2%
Milwaukee/Milwaukee Count	154,880	15,115	9.8%
Colorado Springs	118,874	10,150	8.5%
Wichita	86,879	6,773	7.8%
Fort Worth	187,222	2 14,410	7.7%
San Antonio	260,832	16,503	6.3%
Columbus	134,568	8,494	6.3%
Tulsa	116,891	7,110	6.1%
Memphis	178 <i>,</i> 761	10,490	5.9%
Houston	370,818	3 21,252	5.7%
Louisville/Jefferson	246,400	13,899	5.6%
Indianapolis	231,342	11,868	5.1%
Tampa	71,720	3,408	4.8%
New Orleans	115,553	5,228	4.5%
Atlanta	84,316	3,235	3.8%
Mesa	79,990	3,007	3.8%
Tucson	124,588	3,175	2.5%
Place Pop Density Level: Low		Average, this Density Lev	el: 5.8%
Jacksonville	537,000	49,785	9.3%
Kansas City, Mo.	200,664	13,782	6.9%
Virginia Beach	158,903	9,532	6.0%
Oklahoma City	388,463	21,634	5.6%
Charlotte/Mecklenburg	<b>337,2</b> 80	16,472	4.9%
Honolulu	384,000	17,538	4.6%
Nashville/Davidson	321,280	10,272	3.2%
	Ave	rage, all places:	8.8%

# Private Donations to City Park Agencies, per Capita

	Budget Year	Private Grants	Population	per Capita
Kansas City, Mo., Dept of Parks, Recreation & Blvds	FY '01-02	\$16,000,000	442,000	\$36.20
Indianapolis Parks and Recreation Dept	FY '01	\$10,129,000	792,000	\$12.79
Memphis Division of Park Services	FY '02	\$8,000,000	650,000	\$12.31
Austin Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$5,485,000	657,000	\$8.35
Boston Dept of Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$3,450,000	589,000	\$5.86
Cincinnati Park Board	FY '01	\$1,271,000	331,000	\$3.84
New York City Dept of Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$30,000,000	8,008,000	\$3.75
Tampa Parks Department	FY '01	\$1,032,000	303,000	\$3.41
Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$2,972,000	876,000	\$3.39
Minneapolis Park and Recreation Dept.	FY '01	\$1,000,000	383,000	\$2.61
New Orleans City Park Improvement Association	10. N	\$1,243,000	485,000	\$2.56
San Jose Parks, Recreation & Neighborhood Services	V 16, 05	\$2,200,000	895,000	\$2.46
Milwaukee County Parks	200,	\$1,579,000	940,000	\$1.68
Fort Worth Parks and Community Services	100 A	\$854,000	535,000	\$1.60
Houston Parks and Recreation Department	10, A 5	\$2,640,000	1,954,000	\$1.35
Nashville/Davidson Metro Bd of Parks & Recreation	FY '00-01	\$608,000	545,000	\$1.12
National Capital Region, National Park Service (D.C.)	FY '02	\$570,000	572,000	\$1.00
Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$500,000	563,000	\$0.89
Tower Grove Park Commission (St. Louis)	FY '02	\$215,000	348,000	\$0.62
Baltimore City Dept of Recreation and Parks	FY '01	\$400,000	651,000	\$0.61
Cincinnati Recreation Commission	· FY '02	\$200,000	331,000	\$0.60
Toledo Department of Parks, Recreation, and Forestry	FY '01	\$170,000	314,000	\$0.54
San Antonio Parks and Recreation Department	FY '00-01	\$600,000	1,145,000	\$0.52
Atlanta Dept of Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$206,000	416,000	\$0.50
Fairmount Park Commission (Philadelphia)	FY '01	\$750,000	1,518,000	\$0.49
Cleveland Dept of Parks, Recreation & Property	FY '01	\$200,000	478,000	\$0.42
New Orleans Parks and Parkways Department	FY '01	\$200,000	485,000	\$0.41
Colorado Springs Parks and Recreation Department	FY '00	\$135,000	361,000	\$0.37
Denver Parks and Recreation Department	FY '01	\$200,000	555,000	\$0.36
Columbus Recreation and Parks Department	FY '01	\$255,000	711,000	\$0.36

	Budget Year	Private Grants	Population	per Capita	
Phoenix Department of Parks and Recreation	FY '00-01	\$398,000	1,321,000	\$0.30	
Chicago Park District	FY '01	\$750,000	2,896,000	\$0.26	
Portland Parks and Recreation	FY '00-01	\$104,000	529,000	\$0.20	
Long Beach Parks, Recreation & Marine	FY '00-01	\$84,000	462,000	\$0.18	
Tucson Parks & Recreation	FY '0.1	\$81,450	487,000	\$0.17	
San Diego Park and Recreation Department	FY '01	\$200,000	1,223,000	\$0.16	
Mecklenburg County Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$100,000	695,000	\$0.14	
Las Vegas Parks and Open Spaces Division	FY '01	\$57,000	478,000	\$0.12	
Mesa Parks, Recreation & Cultural Division	FY '00-01	\$11,432	396,000	\$0.03	
District of Columbia Dept. of Parks and Recreation	FY '01	\$16,000	572,000	\$0.03	
Arlington Parks and Recreation Department	FY '01	\$0	333,000	\$0.00	
Audubon Nature Institute	FY '01	\$0	485,000	\$0.00	
Dallas Parks and Recreation Dept	EX '01	\$0	1,189,000	\$0.00	
Forest Preserve District of Cook County (Chicago)	E C	0\$	2,896,000	\$0.00	
Fresno Parks, Recreation and Community Services	O. A.	0\$	428,000	\$0.00	
Jacksonville Dept of Parks, Recreation & Entertainment	FY	\$0	736,000	\$0.00	
Los Angeles Dept of Recreation and Parks	10-00-01	\$0	3,695,000	\$0.00	
Louisville and Jefferson County Parks Department	FY '01-02	\$0	694,000	\$0.00	
Metropolitan District Commission (Boston)	FY '02	\$0	589,000	\$0.00	
Miami Parks and Recreation Department	FY '01	\$0	362,000	\$0.00	
Oakland Office of Parks, Recreation, & Cultural Affairs	FY '01-02	\$0	399,000	\$0.00	
Oklahoma City Dept of Parks and Recreation	FY '02	\$0	506,000	\$0.00	
Philadelphia Department of Recreation	. FY '01	\$0	1,518,000	\$0.00	
Sacramento Office of Parks and Recreation	FY '01-02	\$0	407,000	\$0.00	
Tampa Recreation Department	FY '01	\$0	303,000	\$0.00	
Virginia Beach Department of Parks and Recreation	FY '01-02	o: \$0	425,000	\$0.00	
Pe	Per Capita Donation Average:	ge: \$2.01			

## Acres Added in Past 30 Years

Agency	Current Acreage	Acres in 1970	% Growth
Mesa Parks, Recreation & Cultural Division	3,007	80	3659%
Jacksonville Dept of Parks, Recreation & Entertainment	39,424	2,160	1725%
Cleveland Lakefront State Park	476	44	982%
Las Vegas Parks and Open Spaces Division	3,065	482	536%
Virginia Beach Department of Parks and Recreation	2,311	476	386%
Arlington Parks and Recreation Department	<b>4,15</b> 1	900	361%
Golden Gate National Recreation Area (S.F.)	2,428	553	339%
San Diego Park and Recreation Department	35,535	8,230	332%
Tampa Sports Authority	479	134	257%
Houston Parks and Recreation Department	19,825	5,582	255%
San Antonio Parks and Recreation Department	15,668	4,430	254%
Fresno Parks, Recreation and Community Services	1,323	383	245%
Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation	7,482	2,400	212%
Fort Worth Parks and Community Services	<b>14,41</b> 0	4,785	201%
Colorado Springs Parks and Recreation Department	8,950 ·	3,136	185%
Tucson Parks & Recreation	2,835	1,043	172%
Metropolitan District Commission (Boston)	2,950	1,129	161%
Austin Parks and Recreation	16,512	6,500	154%
Wichita Parks and Recreation Department	6,773	2,689	152%
El Paso Parks & Recreation Dept.	1,855	800	132%
Phoenix Department of Parks and Recreation	35,344	17,8 <b>7</b> 1	98%
Kansas City, Mo., Dept of Parks, Recreation & Blvds	11,500	6,602	74%
Oakland Office of Parks, Recreation, & Cultural Affairs	2,056	1,250	64%
Tulsa City Park and Recreation Department	6,105	4,010	52%
Tampa Parks Department	2,022	1,379	47%
Denver Parks and Recreation Department	6,251	4,252	47%
Audubon Nature Institute	1,600	1,100	45%
Dallas Parks and Recreation Dept	21,670	14,904	45%
Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation	6,019	4,189	44%
Mecklenburg County Parks and Recreation	16,472	11, <b>72</b> 3	41%
Cincinnati Park Board	5,231	3,802	. 38%
Baltimore City Dept of Recreation and Parks	5,706	4,341	31%
Portland Parks and Recreation	10,027	8,081	24%
Indianapolis Parks and Recreation Dept	10,176	8,553	19%
Chicago Park District	7,373	6,276	17%

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The Trust for Public Land

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Agency	Current Acreage	Acres in 1970	% Growth
New York City Dept of Parks and Recreation	27,614	23,924	15%
Long Beach Parks, Recreation & Marine	2,792	2,457	14%
Oklahoma City Dept of Parks and Recreation	21,634	20,290	7%
Atlanta Dept of Parks and Recreation	3,210	3,000	7%
Los Angeles Dept of Recreation and Parks	15,518	14,505	7%
Louisville and Jefferson County Parks Department	13,509	12,700	6%
Milwaukee County Parks	15,115	14,280	6%
Minneapolis Park and Recreation Dept.	5,694	5,387	6%
Tower Grove Park Commission (St. Louis)	289	275	5%
Fairmount Park Commission (Philadelphia)	8,900	8,544	4%
San Francisco Recreation and Park Department	3,317	3,229	3%
Forest Preserve District of Cook County (Chicago)	3,690	3,625	2%
Gateway National Recreation Area	7,138	7,138	0%
New Orleans City Park Improvement Association	1,500	1,500	0%
Cincinnati Recreation Commission	1,624	1,624	0%
Toledo Department of Parks, Recreation, and Forestry	2,206	2,214	0%
St. Louis Dept of Parks, Recreation & Forestry	3,001	3,166	-5%
Memphis Division of Park Services	4,852	5,586	-13%
Boston Dept of Parks and Recreation	2,260 ·	2,620	-14%
New Orleans Parks and Parkways Department	1 <b>,4</b> 14	1,769	-20%
Columbus Recreation and Parks Department	7,108	10,104	-30%
Cleveland Dept of Parks, Recreation & Property	1,391	2,855	-51%
District of Columbia Dept. of Parks and Recreation	800		***
San Jose Parks, Recreation & Neighborhood Services	3,748		***
Sacramento Office of Parks and Recreation	3,394		***
Albuquerque Parks & General Services	15,901		***
Nashville/Davidson Metro Bd of Parks & Recreation	10,272		***
Tampa Recreation Department			***
National Capital Region, National Park Service (D.C.)	6,776		***
New Orleans Recreation Department	560		***
Detroit Recreation Department	5,890		***
Philadelphia Department of Recreation	1,400		***
Miami Parks and Recreation Department	1,100		***
Pittsburgh Dept of Parks and Recreation	2,691		***

# Acres of Parkland per 1000 Residents, by City Agency

Jacksonville Dept of Parks, Recreation & Enter Oklahoma City Dept of Parks and Recreation Albuquerque Parks & General Services San Diego Park and Recreation Department Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Phoenix Department of Parks and Recreation Kansas City, Mo., Dept of Parks, Recreation & I	506,000 449,000 1,223,000 535,000 1,321,000 442,000 657,000	39,424 21,634 15,901 35,535 14,410 35,344 11,500 16,512 8,950 16,472	53.6 42.8 35.4 29.1 26.9 26.8 26.0 25.1 24.8
Albuquerque Parks & General Services San Diego Park and Recreation Department Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Phoenix Department of Parks and Recreation Kansas City, Mo., Dept of Parks, Recreation & 1	449,000 1,223,000 535,000 1,321,000 442,000 657,000 a 361,000 695,000	15,901 35,535 14,410 35,344 11,500 16,512 8,950	35.4 29.1 26.9 26.8 26.0 25.1
San Diego Park and Recreation Department Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Phoenix Department of Parks and Recreation Kansas City, Mo., Dept of Parks, Recreation & I	1,223,000 535,000 1,321,000 442,000 657,000 a 361,000 695,000	35,535 14,410 35,344 11,500 16,512 8,950	29.1 26.9 26.8 26.0 25.1
Fort Worth Parks and Community Services Phoenix Department of Parks and Recreation Kansas City, Mo., Dept of Parks, Recreation & l	535,000 1,321,000 442,000 657,000 a 361,000 695,000	14,410 35,344 11,500 16,512 8,950	26.9 26.8 26.0 25.1
Phoenix Department of Parks and Recreation Kansas City, Mo., Dept of Parks, Recreation & l	1,321,000 442,000 657,000 a 361,000 695,000	35,344 11,500 16,512 8,950	26.8 26.0 25.1
Kansas City, Mo., Dept of Parks, Recreation & l	442,000 657,000 a 361,000 695,000	11,500 16,512 8,950	26.0 25.1
	657,000 a 361,000 695,000	16,512 8,950	25.1
	361,000 695,000	8,950	
Austin Parks and Recreation	695,000	•	24.8
Colorado Springs Parks and Recreation Departr		16,472	•
Mecklenburg County Parks and Recreation	44,000		23.7
Wichita Parks and Recreation Department	, THE T, YOU	6,773	19.7
Louisville and Jefferson County Parks Departm	694,000	13,509	19.5
Portland Parks and Recreation	,529,000	10,027	19.0
Nashville/Davidson Metro Bd of Parks & Recre	545,000	10,272	18.8
Dallas Parks and Recreation Dept	1,189,000	21,670	18.2
Milwaukee County Parks	940,000	15,115	16.1
Cincinnati Park Board	331,000	5,231	15.8
Tulsa City Park and Recreation Department	393,000	6,105	15.5
Minneapolis Park and Recreation Dept.	383,000	5,694	14.9
San Antonio Parks and Recreation Department	1,145,000	15,668	13.7
Indianapolis Parks and Recreation Dept	792,000	10,176	12.8
Arlington Parks and Recreation Department	333,000	4,151	12.5
National Capital Region, National Park Service	572,000	6,776	11.8
Denver Parks and Recreation Department	555,000	6,251	11.3
Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation	563,000	6,019	10.7
Houston Parks and Recreation Department	1,954,000	19,825	10.1
Columbus Recreation and Parks Department	711,000	7,108	10.0
Baltimore City Dept of Recreation and Parks	651,000	5,706	8.8
St. Louis Dept of Parks, Recreation & Forestry	348,000	3,001	8.6

Agency	Place Population	Park/Open Space Acres	Acres per 1000 Residents
Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation	876,000	7,482	8.5
Sacramento Office of Parks and Recreation	407,000	3,394	8.3
Pittsburgh Dept of Parks and Recreation	335,000	2,691	8.0
Atlanta Dept of Parks and Recreation	416,000	3,210	7.7
Mesa Parks, Recreation & Cultural Division	396,000	3,007	7.6
Memphis Division of Park Services	650,000	4,852	7.5
Toledo Department of Parks, Recreation, and Fo	314,000	2,206	7.0
Tampa Parks Department	303,000	2,022	6.7
Las Vegas Parks and Open Spaces Division	478,000	3,065	6.4
Detroit Recreation Department	951,000	5,890	6.2
Long Beach Parks, Recreation & Marine	462,000	2,792	6.0
Fairmount Park Commission (Philadelphia)	1,518,000	8,900	5.9
Tucson Parks & Recreation	<b>1</b> 87,000	2,835	5.8
Virginia Beach Department of Parks and Recrea	421,000	2,311	5.4
Oakland Office of Parks, Recreation, & Cultural	000,000	2,056	5.2
Metropolitan District Commission (Boston)	589,000	. 2,950	5.0
Cincinnati Recreation Commission	331,000	1,624	4.9
San Francisco Recreation and Park Department	777,000	3,317	4.3
Los Angeles Dept of Recreation and Parks	3,695,000	15,518	4.2
San Jose Parks, Recreation & Neighborhood Ser	895,000	3,748	4.2
Boston Dept of Parks and Recreation	589,000	2,260	3.8
New York City Dept of Parks and Recreation	8,008,000	27,614	3.4
Audubon Nature Institute	485,000	1,600	3.3
El Paso Parks & Recreation Dept.	564,000	1,855	3.3
Golden Gate National Recreation Area (S.F.)	777,000	2,428	3.1
New Orleans City Park Improvement Associatio	485,000	1,500	3.1
Fresno Parks, Recreation and Community Servi	428,000	1,323	3.1
Miami Parks and Recreation Department	362,000	1,100	3.0
New Orleans Parks and Parkways Department	485,000	1,414	2.9
Cleveland Dept of Parks, Recreation & Property	478,000	1,391	2.9
Chicago Park District	2,896,000	7,373	2.5
Tampa Sports Authority	303,000	479	1.6

Agency	Place Population	Park/Open Space Acres	Acres per 1000 Residents
District of Columbia Dept. of Parks and Recreati	572,000	800	1.4
Forest Preserve District of Cook County (Chicag	2,896,000	3,690	1.3
New Orleans Recreation Department	485,000	560	1.2
Cleveland Lakefront State Park	478,000	476	1.0
Philadelphia Department of Recreation	1,518,000	1,400	0.9
Gateway National Recreation Area	8,008,000	7,138	0.9
Tower Grove Park Commission (St. Louis)	348,000	289	0.8
Tampa Recreation Department	303,000		

Average, All Agencies: 11.0



# Acres, Designed, per Employee

Agency	Full Time Employees	Designed Acres	Designed Acres per Employee
Oklahoma City Dept of Parks and Recreation	219	9,616	43.9
Fort Worth Parks and Community Services	287	9,647	33.6
Cincinnati Park Board	119	3,849	32.3
Indianapolis Parks and Recreation Dept	206	4,502	21.9
San Diego Park and Recreation Department	855	14,412	16.9
Jacksonville Dept of Parks, Recreation & Entertain	nment 387	6,444	16.7
Dalias Parks and Recreation Dept	900	14,170	15.7
Fairmount Park Commission (Philadelphia)	217	3,400	15.7
Milwaukee County Parks	485	7,538	15.5
Mecklenburg County Parks and Recreation	368	5,354	14.5
Houston Parks and Recreation Department	1,345	19,168	14.3
Columbus Recreation and Parks Department	382	4,859	12.7
Toledo Department of Parks, Recreation, and Fore	92	974	10.6
Baltimore City Dept of Recreation and Parks	291	3,079	10.6
Kansas City, Mo., Dept of Parks, Recreation & Blvd	<b>is</b> 505	5,300	10.5
Louisville and Jefferson County Parks Department	444	4,631	10.4
Tower Grove Park Commission (St. Touis)	29	289	10.0
Colorado Springs Parks and Recreation epartmen	it 174	1,685	9.7
Long Beach Parks, Recreation & Marine	280	2,613	9.3
Arlington Parks and Recreation Department	208	1,922	9.2
Boston Dept of Parks and Recreation	235	2,166	9.2
Mesa Parks, Recreation & Cultural Division	171	1,558	9.1
New York City Dept of Parks and Recreation	2,076	18,617	9.0
Gateway National Recreation Area	200	1,670	8.4
Austin Parks and Recreation	508	4,056	8.0
Las Vegas Parks and Open Spaces Division	107	817	7.6
Virginia Beach Department of Parks and Recreation	n 282	2,144	7.6
Nashville/Davidson Metro Bd of Parks & Recreatio	<b>n</b> 513	3,667	7.1
Memphis Division of Park Services	413	2,911	7.0
Atlanta Dept of Parks and Recreation	215	1,477	6.9

Agency	Full Time Employees	Designed Acres	Designed Acres per Employee
Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation	798	4,686	5.9
Cincinnati Recreation Commission	255	1,476	5.8
Tampa Parks Department	305	1,611	5.3
Portland Parks and Recreation	386	2,027	5.3
San Antonio Parks and Recreation Department	846	4,331	5.1
Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation	910	4,562	5.0
Minneapolis Park and Recreation Dept.	600	3,000	5.0
Fresno Parks, Recreation and Community Services	206	1,022	5.0
New Orleans City Park Improvement Association	312	1,500	4.8
Denver Parks and Recreation Department	859	3,947	4.6
Los Angeles Dept of Recreation and Parks	1,853	8,501	4.6
Tucson Parks & Recreation	483	2,173	4.5
Cleveland Dept of Parks, Recreation & Property	330	1,391	4.2
Sacramento Office of Parks and Recreation	362	1,470	4.1
Oakland Office of Parks, Recreation, & Cultural Af	and 264	990	3.8
Miami Parks and Recreation Department	318	1,100	3.5
San Jose Parks, Recreation & Neighborhood Service	es 561	1,900	3.4
Chicago Park District	2,162	7,028	3.3
Phoenix Department of Parks and Recreation	1,177	3,435	2.9
Philadelphia Department of Recreation	550	1,400	2,5
New Orleans Parks and Parkways Department	231	417	1.8
District of Columbia Dept. of Parks and Recreation	589	500	0.8
Forest Preserve District of Cook County (Chicago)	850	185	0.2
Albuquerque Parks & General Services	314	0	0.0
Wichita Parks and Recreation Department	211	0	0.0
El Paso Parks & Recreation Dept.	186	. 0	0.0
Tulsa City Park and Recreation Department	504	0	0.0
Cleveland Lakefront State Park	34	0	0.0
New Orleans Recreation Department	251	. 0	0.0
Tampa Recreation Department	182	0	0.0
San Francisco Recreation and Park Department	1,197	0	0.0
Detroit Recreation Department	620	0	0.0

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Agency	Full Time Employees	Designed Acres	Designed Acres per Employee
St. Louis Dept of Parks, Recreation & Forestry	192	(	0.0
Pittsburgh Dept of Parks and Recreation	148	(	0.0
Golden Gate National Recreation Area (S.F.)		(	)
National Capital Region, National Park Service (D.	D.)	3,148	3
Audubon Nature Institute		600	
Metropolitan District Commission (Boston)		1,800	)
Tampa Sports Authority		(	)
	Avera	de de	7.9

